

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE**  
**FOR THE**  
**YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919**

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OTTAWA  
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1920







*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,  
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. ROWELL,

*President of the Council.*

January 20, 1920.















## REPORT OF THE ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

REGINA, SASK., November 20, 1919.

The Honourable N. W. ROWELL,  
President of the Privy Council,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1919.

At the time of my last report you had under consideration the question of the future of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. During the course of the war many changes have taken place. The duties hitherto performed by the force for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had ceased. Contingents of the force were serving overseas and in consequence, the strength was the lowest in its history.

In December last, the Government decided that the force should be continued permanently; that its jurisdiction should be extended to all western Canada, and that its authorized strength should be fixed at 1,200 men and that it should be the sole Federal Police Force in that area. Subsequently in July of this year, the authorized strength was increased to 2,500.

By Order in Council its duties were defined as follows:—

- (a) The enforcement of Federal laws.
- (b) The patrolling and protection of the international boundary line.
- (c) The enforcement of all Orders in Council passed under the "War Measures" Act, for protection of public safety.
- (d) Generally to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order whenever the Government of Canada may direct.

The extension of its jurisdiction and duties necessitated a partial reorganization of the force and a redistribution of its strength.

The boundaries of old districts were abrogated and the following new districts organized:—

Name of District—	Headquarters of District—	Strength.
Manitoba.. . . . .	Winnipeg.. . . . .	250
Southern Saskatchewan.. . . . .	Regina.. . . . .	75
Northern Saskatchewan.. . . . .	Prince Albert .. . . .	85
Southern Alberta.. . . . .	Lethbridge .. . . .	195
Northern Alberta.. . . . .	Edmonton.. . . . .	130
British Columbia.. . . . .	Vancouver .. . . .	210
Yukon.. . . . .	Dawson.. . . . .	55
General Headquarters and Depot.. . .	Regina.. . . . .	200
Total.. . . . .		1,200

The following departures were made from provincial boundaries as a result of the rearrangement of districts for convenience of administration:—

1. The district of Manitoba includes the portion of Ontario embraced in Military District No. 10.
2. The district of Northern Saskatchewan includes a portion of Northern Manitoba and the Eastern portion of Northwest Territories.



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3. The District of Southern Alberta includes East Kootenay, the southeast corner of British Columbia, and that portion of the same province along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as the Upper Columbia river.

4. The District of Northern Alberta includes that portion of British Columbia lying east of the Rocky Mountains and also the western portion of the Northwest Territories.

5. The Yukon District includes that portion of Northern British Columbia adjacent to the Yukon Territory.

There are marked changes in the districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan as formerly constituted.

In Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and Battleford are joined to form the Northern Saskatchewan district; Maple Creek and Regina districts form the Southern Saskatchewan district.

In Alberta, Lethbridge, Calgary and Macleod form the Southern Alberta district, and Edmonton and Peace River, the Northern Alberta district.

The posts at Battleford, Maple Creek, and Peace River are occupied as outposts only, with limited strength.

The Government considered it desirable that the force should be raised to its authorized strength and placed in an efficient condition as soon as possible. It was therefore decided that the contingents overseas should return to Canada. The first draft arrived on the 14th March and was followed by successive drafts until the final draft from Siberia which returned on July 7.

The new districts were organized as rapidly as possible and the required men and horses transferred to their stations as soon as they were available.

Active recruiting was carried on during the months from May to September, in Eastern Canada, so that the force was raised from its total strength of 303 in September, 1918, to its present strength of 1,600.

### STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1919, the strength of the force was 60 officers, 1,540 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 833 horses; of this total, however, 1 officer has not as yet reported for duty.

Compared with last year's statement of September 30, this is an increase of 25 officers and 1,272 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 236 horses over the number actually available for duty then, after the transfer to the C.E.F. of "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Overseas Cavalry on May 15, 1918, and of "B" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Cavalry (Siberia) on October 1, 1918; or a net increase (after taking into consideration those so on leave with these two squadrons) of 8 officers and 371 non-commissioned officers and constables and 236 horses.



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The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Total.	Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.		
Alberta.....			3	7	1		12	23	36	146	19	247	207	35		242	
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	4	20	1	1	24	53	82	749	31	968x	315	39		354	
Manitoba.....			1	3			4	6	14	52	1	81	25	2		27	28
British Columbia.....			1	8			4	16	24	153	5	211	167	6		173	
N. W. Territories.....				2			1	1	3	7	3	17	1		1	2	41
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24
Yntario.....				1				2	4	18	1	26	18	2		20	
Inspector R. L. Cadiz (In England—not yet reported for duty).....				1								1					
Total.....	1	2	10	44	2	1	50	104	169	1153	64	1600	739	93	1	833	93

The strength of the different provinces has been increased as follows:—

Alberta..	138
Saskatchewan..	653
Yukon Territory..	8
Manitoba..	106

Whereas no change has been made in the strength of the Northwest Territories, new districts have been opened in British Columbia with a strength of 211, and in western Ontario with a strength of 26.

On September 30 the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta..	2	22
Saskatchewan..	3	23
Northwest Territories..	....	5
Yukon Territory..	1	15
British Columbia..	1	16
Manitoba..	1	13
Western Ontario..	....	2
Total..	8	96

The following is a statement of the detachments at present maintained:—

*Southern Saskatchewan District.*

Assinibola,	Broadview,	Balcarres,
Elmore,	Fort Qu'Appelle,	Goschen,
Kamsack,	Maple Creek,	Marienthal,
Melville,	Meyronne,	Moosejaw,
North Portal,	Northgate,	Punnichy,
Short Creek,	Swift Current,	Shaunavon.
Weyburn,	Yorkton,	

*Northern Saskatchewan District.*

Battleford,	Fullerton,	Humboldt,
Port Nelson, Man.,	Saskatoon,	The Pas, Man.

\*NOTE.—On September 23, 1 officer and 146 other ranks proceeded to Brandon on transfer from October 1, 1919.

On October 21, 136 other ranks proceeded to Vancouver on transfer from November 1, 1919.

On October 24, 122 other ranks proceeded to Macleod on transfer from November 1, 1919.



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STATEMENT OF DETACHMENTS AT PRESENT MAINTAINED.—*Continued.**Southern Alberta District.*

Banff,  
Bankhead,  
Corbin, B.C.,  
Field, B.C.,  
Medicine Hat,  
Stand Off,

Blairmore,  
Calgary,  
Drumheller,  
Lake Louise,  
Michel, B.C.,  
Taber,

Brocket,  
Canmore,  
Fernie, B.C.  
Macleod,  
Pincher Creek,  
Waterton Park.

*Northern Alberta District.*

Athabasca,  
Brule,  
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.,  
Fort Fitzgerald,  
Grande Prairie.

Herschel Island, Y.T.,  
Nordegg,  
Pocahontas,  
Coppermine River, N.W.T.,  
Fort Macpherson, N.W.T.,

Fort Simpson.  
Grouard,  
Jasper,  
Peace River.

*Manitoba District.*

Brandon,  
Dauphin,  
Fort William, Ont.,  
Lac du Bonnet,

Boissevain,  
Emerson,  
Gretna,  
Norway House,

Crystal City,  
Fort Frances, Ont.,  
Hodgson,  
Sprague.

*British Columbia District.*

Cumberland,  
Hazleton,  
Nanaimo,  
Prince George,

Esquimalt,  
Kamloops,  
Nelson,  
Prince Rupert,

Grand Forks.  
Midway,  
Port Alberni,  
Victoria.

*Yukon District.*

Atlin, B.C.,  
Carmacks,  
Granville,  
Moosehide,  
Whitehorse,

Champagne,  
Dawson Town Station,  
Halfway,  
Rampart House,  
White Pass Summit,

Carcross,  
Fort Mille.  
Mayo,  
Teslin.

The force is now distributed over the whole of its jurisdiction so that its many and varied duties may be most effectively performed.

Provision has been made for an adequate reserve in each district which may be moved promptly to any point to meet an emergency; to patrol the international boundary for the purpose of assisting the Customs and Immigration officials; to maintain law and order amongst the Indians on their reserves, and especially to prevent the use of intoxicants; to supervise the mining and industrial areas; to watch the settlements of enemy nationality and foreigners whose sentiments might be disloyal and attitude antagonistic; and to enforce law and order in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory and in the National Parks where the force is the sole police authority.

As soon as possible after the decision of the Government, our new duties were taken up. The Dominion police was relieved by us of their duties of registering and controlling the movement of enemy aliens; the enforcement of the Military Service Act; the maintenance of a secret service, and the protection of the navy yard at Esquimalt.

With the return of our experienced officers and men from overseas and the re-engagement of many who had left, during the course of the long war, to serve the Empire, the efficiency and strength rapidly increased and the force has been able to meet the demands made upon it.

With regard to the enforcement of law and order within provincial boundaries, the force exercises no jurisdiction and has no direct responsibility. The provincial authorities are solely responsible and the force only intervenes if assistance is requested by them. Thus the force becomes a police reserve which any province may, with the



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consent of the Federal Government, utilize to its full strength and power in the support of constituted authority.

The general situation in western Canada during the past year has caused anxiety. The war left the world normally, physically and materially exhausted, and unrest everywhere. Canada has not escaped.

Sections of our population have been affected and as a result, some of the strikes have had a sinister purpose although probably not realized by many who took part.

The most serious was the Winnipeg strike which occurred last May and which led to sympathetic strikes in Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Superintendent Starnes, commanding the district of Manitoba, reports as follows on the strike:—

“On the 1st of May, the metal workers declared a strike, and from that time the Trades and Labour Council, led by radicals, devoted all their efforts to the bringing about of a general strike in sympathy with them. This they succeeded in doing, and a general strike was called for 11 o'clock on the 15th May. The events which followed are a matter of public knowledge.

“The post office staff and all mail clerks joined the sympathetic strike with other trades on the 15th of May and a volunteer force was at once organized to carry on the work in the post office. We supplied guards at the post office during the whole time the strike lasted, also escorts for mail carriers, and guards for the mails at the different railway stations until the postmaster decided to start the regular delivery. These guards and escorts had the desired effect and the work was carried on without any interruption. During this time, our plain-clothes men and special agents were constantly keeping in touch with all agitation, and reports on the situation were submitted to you regularly. During the first couple of weeks of the strike, the city police, under an understanding with the Trades and Labour Council, had remained on duty, but it was plainly seen that their sympathy was with the disturbing element, and on the 9th June they were dismissed by the police commission and replaced by a volunteer force. Although we were not called upon to take any active steps until the 21st June, the force under my command was kept in constant readiness, almost day and night. The duties were very heavy. The men were immediately put in readiness whenever any disturbances threatened and the men and horses would ‘stand to’ for hours, sometimes throughout the night.

“On the 21st June the mayor, being unable to cope with the situation, called for our assistance. You were present at the time together with the attorney general of Manitoba, when the order was given for the men to go to the assistance of the civic authorities to prevent a parade which was intended to be held against the prohibition by proclamation by the mayor. Fifty-four mounted men, under Inspectors Proby and Mead, with thirty-six men in trucks under Sergeant-Major Griffin were sent out. A reserve was kept in barracks under Sergeant-Major Greenway.”

“On arrival on the main street near the city hall, our men were received with showers of stones, shots and other missiles. A couple of men were dismounted through their horses falling, and were in danger. The mob got so aggressive that the officer commanding the mounted men had to give the order to draw their revolvers and use them. This had the desired effect and the streets were soon cleared and the mob kept in check.

“There were 16 of our men wounded with missiles, 4 of whom had to remain in hospital for several days. During the riot, 1 foreigner was killed, 1 fatally wounded and an unknown number wounded. From the time the strike lost its strength; strikers gradually returned to their work, and on the 24th of June it was officially declared ‘called off.’



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"A sympathetic strike was declared at Brandon on May 20, and assistance was asked by the mayor of that city. Inspector French with 7 men was sent by you to Brandon. Fortunately no serious trouble occurred but these 7 men proved of great assistance in preventing any disturbances.

"Inspector Jennings with his squadron quartered at Osborne barracks proceeded on their way to Regina on July 3 together with Sergeant-Major Griffin's party.

"On June 16, warrants were issued for the arrest of a number of agitators on a charge of seditious conspiracy; at the same time, search warrants were also issued to search the premises of these agitators with a view to securing evidence for their prosecution. These arrests and searches were carried out on the night of June 17 and nine men were arrested and by arrangements by the representative of the Minister of Justice, taken to Stony Mountain to be held in custody. A number of documents, pamphlets and literature were seized and taken charge of by us. These have since been taken to the court house and handed over to the representative of the Minister of Justice, but we have furnished a constant guard over them since that time.

"On June 30, a second search was made and a number of places in Winnipeg, Brandon and Fort William in this district, and also in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Regina, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, visited. A great deal of material was obtained in these searches and was also turned over to the representative of the Minister of Justice.

"Of the men arrested in connection with the strike, a preliminary hearing on a charge of seditious conspiracy was held on eight. These men were committed for trial, held in custody for a time and have since been released on bail. Four of alien nationality appeared before an immigration board with a view to deportation. Two were ordered deported, one released by the board and another had been ordered by the board released on appeal to the minister. The date of the trial for the eight committed has not yet been fixed."

The sympathetic strikes in other cities were called off as soon as the Winnipeg strike settled.

A strike of this nature is fraught with great danger for, if pushed to the extreme, it would endanger the very existence of the State.

A protracted strike occurred in Mining District 18, which comprises the province of Alberta and East Kootenay in British Columbia. It was without incident but was serious to the extent that the reserve supply of coal was exhausted so that the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are now dependent on the daily output of the mines.

Any interruption of this supply, whether by strike or through interruption of transportation, would entail great hardships and possible loss of life in the West which, owing to its severe winter climate, cannot exist without a regular supply of coal.

There have been many other labour troubles of only local interest.

### ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS.

*Immigration Act.*—Every assistance has been given at ports of entry to the officials of the Immigration Department who control the passenger traffic to and from the United States, and our patrols along the boundary have watched the boundary to prevent the entry of undesirable persons.

There is found among the propagandists of unrest and disorder a number of aliens, many of whom are naturalized Canadians. A recent amendment to the immigration



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laws gives power to deal with this undesirable class. Twenty-eight men have been brought before the inquiry boards and eighteen ordered deported. In my opinion this has had a salutary effect in restraining many foreigners from actively associating themselves with the extremists who naturally resent any law which curtails or adversely affects their efforts.

*Customs Department.*—Our boundary detachments and patrols have aided the Customs officials and prevented smuggling.

*Fisheries Act.*—We have given the fishery inspectors support in protection of the inland waters and especial attention will be given in future to the prevention of illegal fishing in our mountain streams and rivers, from many of which the trout have almost disappeared.

*Inland Revenue Act.*—Owing to the prohibitory liquor laws now in force throughout the western provinces, there has been a decided increase in illicit distilling and many convictions have been secured. The rigid enforcement of the law is of great importance not only because of the deadly effects of consuming such liquor, but also because of the crimes and disorders which flow from such a potent intoxicant.

To strengthen our efforts, the Inland Revenue has decided to appoint a number of members of the force officers of the department, thus conferring on them extensive powers of search and seizure.

*Indian Act.*—Detachments have been established on many of the Indian reserves and patrols established to maintain law and order and enforce the special provisions of the Indian Act.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in western Canada has expressed his appreciation of the benefits resulting from this action.

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT.

*Military Service Act.*—This Act was being enforced on the date of the Armistice, by the civil branch of the Canadian Military police, which, on conclusion of hostilities, was transferred to the Dominion police, and subsequently disbanded in January of this year, its duties being taken over by the mounted police. Hostilities having ceased, the further enforcement of the Act was not to secure reinforcements but to punish draft evaders. The chief offenders were those who did not register and ignored and defied the law, and these have been vigorously proceeded against, as well as others, who, by fraud or deliberate intention, succeeded in evading military service.

*Orders in Council and War Measures Act.*—The principal orders which required our attention were:—

- (a) Registration and control of enemy aliens.
- (b) Distribution and possession of prohibited literature.
- (c) Suppression of unlawful and seditious associations.

The registration of enemy nationality in the large centres was carried out by officers appointed by the Department of Justice, who acted under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police. In western Canada, assistance had been sought, and cheerfully given, by local authorities in the smaller centres and rural districts. The powers of the Chief Commissioner were transferred to me and the different registration offices taken over by us. From April to September, in the province of Manitoba, over 75,000 monthly reports were made.



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Many aliens did not comply with the regulations and many hundreds were convicted for breaches thereof.

During the course of the war the enemy aliens gave no cause for anxiety and a comparatively small number was interned. Before the war, many had been employed in railway construction which ceased when the war broke out, and these people sought employment in the large industrial centres and filled the places of our fighting men. They, as well as all foreigners, received the most considerate treatment as long as they obeyed the laws of the country and pursued their ordinary avocations. The returned soldiers found them filling their jobs and enjoying prosperity. In Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat and other points, the resentment of the soldiers found expression in small disturbances provoked by the indiscreet acts and words of these people, who, as a body, have shown little appreciation of the just and fair treatment meted out to them by the people of this country. They have shown themselves ready to follow and support the extremists who play upon their ignorance and appeal to their national prejudices and sympathy for the central powers. Bolshevism finds a fertile field among them and is assiduously cultivated by the ardent agitator.

The assimilation of our large alien population is of the greatest importance and it demands wise and sympathetic action and constant attention.

*Prohibited literature.*—A number of convictions have been secured, but there is a flood of pernicious and mischievous literature not on the prohibited list. Under the cloak of freedom of thought and speech, this literature is being spread for the avowed purpose of overturning democratic government and destroying the foundation of civilization. Appeal is made to British fair play to protect them in their efforts to destroy British fair play.

*Seditious Societies.*—These have grown and thrived because of unrest. In the case of the Russian Workers Union, the principal members in the branch at Vancouver are under orders for deportation.

*Naturalization.*—In all cases of application by enemy aliens for naturalization papers, investigation is made by us. A great many have been reported on, entailing often long journeys to remote parts.

## YUKON TERRITORY.

This territory has been free from serious crime. Labour conditions have been undisturbed and there have been no anarchical activities.

In addition to our ordinary duties, we perform those of the immigration inspectors at all points of entry; act as postmasters at outlying points. The officer commanding is fishery inspector and a member of the force is Customs officer at Rampart House.

Only 29 convictions were made:—

Offences against property.. . . .	3
“ “ religion and morals.. . . .	5
“ “ the person.. . . .	2
“ “ Indian Act.. . . .	5
“ “ M.S.A.. . . .	1
“ “ War Measures Act.. . . .	2
“ “ Yukon Ordinances.. . . .	11

Active patrolling by water, by horses, and all means of transit was carried out, the total mileage being 96,978.

The usual patrol to Fort McPherson from Dawson, a round trip of 1,000 miles in an Arctic mid-winter, was carried out without incident.



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## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

With regard to law and order in the territories, I am able to make a satisfactory report. The two Eskimo murderers who were serving for life at our post at Fort Resolution were released and conveyed to their country at Coronation Gulf.

They will no doubt exert a salutary influence on their tribe as they will be able to inform them of the power and justice of the Government.

Our patrols in the Northwest Territories are very extended, covering as they do all ordinary routes of travel and visiting the different settlements and Indian reserves.

More traders are visiting the Arctic and the competition in purchasing furs is more keen, a decided benefit to the natives. The fur catch of 1918 was disappointing but the high prices paid compensated for this. The natives purchase freely and are well supported with food and clothing and even luxuries.

A sum of \$6,206.84 was collected in custom duties.

Only one schooner, the *Herman*, succeeded in entering Beauport sea.

The game laws have been enforced and all traders and trappers have been obliged to take out licenses, \$949 being collected.

The natives are satisfied and pleased with the new game laws and regulations issued thereunder, except the close season for muskrat which, they claim, and their claim is supported by our officers, should be extended until June 30. Skins are prime until then. These animals are much depended upon by the natives for food, and as they are very numerous on the Mackenzie delta and tributary streams, there seems to be no reason why the open season should not be extended.

As the traders have extended their operations along the Arctic coast as far as Coronation Gulf, it was found necessary to establish a detachment at the mouth of the Coppermine river.

Staff-Sergeant Clay and two constables left Herschell island on May 30, taking with them the Eskimos above referred to, on the Hudson's Bay Company's power schooner, *Ft. McPherson*.

No report has yet been received of their arrival.

In my last report, I mentioned that Corporal Conway has been absent for more than a year without word from him being received. I am glad to report his safe return from Coronation Gulf, bringing with him two Eskimos accused of murdering an Eskimo woman. The evidence available did not justify further action, and they were released.

Inspector Phillips, on the schooner *Herman*, tried to visit Banks land but owing to ice conditions, the ship could not proceed further east than Cape Parry.

I look for still further extension of our work in the Arctic and believe it will not be many years before there will be a chain of posts extending to Hudson bay.

On the eastern part of the Northwest Territories tributary to Hudson bay, we have a detachment, one sergeant and two constables, at Cape Fullerton, to which point it had been removed from Baker Lake.

The game in this vicinity during the summer and fall was very scarce and the natives had rather a trying time. The natives explain the scarcity of deer on account of the fact that during the fall we experienced a violent gale with much rain and sleet and this froze immediately it struck the ground and formed a hard crust. When snow came, the deer digging for moss experienced great difficulty in breaking through this crust and naturally wandered into other localities where they did not experience this difficulty, so that there were few deer in the immediate vicinity of the coast where this storm prevailed.

This scarcity of game seems to predominate the whole district (except up as far as Back's river where game is plentiful), for I am informed from all other points that the natives are having a hard winter and for the most part, subsisting on fish.



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The conduct of the natives in this district has been orderly and no cases of crime have been reported.

The health of the natives is fairly good, but the hunger caused by the scarcity of game no doubt does not tend to good health.

From what can be learned from the natives and from other sources, there seems to be a greater increase in the birth rate amongst the natives, although starvation, no doubt, accounts for a great deal of mortality.

Owing to the scarcity of game, the natives, particularly those on the Kazan river have had a hard time and the Hudson's Bay Company have had to go to their assistance.

A report reached Sergeant Douglas in May of this year that a murder had been committed in 1918 at Rupert's Bay. This will be investigated by him.

On the 23rd August last, the American trading schooner *Finback* was wrecked in Cape Fullerton harbour. The assistance given by our men to the captain and crew of 14 men was most gratefully acknowledged by Captain Comer who in his letter of thanks says,—

“It is a pleasure to write and report to you that these men were all your Government could wish.”

There is a detachment at Port Nelson, and the non-commissioned officer acts as Indian agent for the reserves in that vicinity and at Fort Churchill. Last winter he conveyed, by dog sled, an insane Indian from Trout Lake to The Pas, nearly 750 miles, under very trying conditions, entailing severe hardships.

A report of a murder on the Belcher islands, near the east coast of Hudson bay, has been received, and it is intended to investigate next summer, which is as soon as it can be done.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (3-years) . . . . .	1,246
“ “ (1-year) . . . . .	29
“ special constables . . . . .	83
Re-engaged after leaving . . . . .	139
Deserters re-joined . . . . .	6
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	1,503
Reported off leave from C.E.F.—	
Twelve officers and 333 other ranks . . . . .	345
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Total increase . . . . .	1,848
Discharges, died, etc.—	
Time expired . . . . .	45
Died . . . . .	4
Purchased . . . . .	92
Deserted . . . . .	45
Dismissed for bad conduct . . . . .	37
“ inefficiency . . . . .	25
Invalided . . . . .	167
Free discharge . . . . .	6
Pensioned . . . . .	5
Special constables discharged . . . . .	69
	<hr/>
	495
Granted free discharge after rejoining off leave with C.E.F. . . . .	69
	<hr/>
Total decrease . . . . .	564
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Total increase (including 12 officers above mentioned) for the year 1919 . . . . .	1,284
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Three officers were engaged in recruiting in eastern Canada from June to September.



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One thousand two hundred and seventy-five men were engaged but a percentage turned out unsuitable, chiefly for physical unfitness. Examining surgeons do not recognize that the force has no place for weaklings and that only men of sound health and robust physique can carry on.

One hundred and thirty-nine re-engaged after leaving, most of whom had served in the war.

Nine hundred men are required to bring the force to authorized strength and I hope to secure a proportion of these during the winter months. We have not barrack accommodation at present for many more and therefore cannot recruit until next spring.

## Died—

Reg. No. 979 Staff Sergeant Bossange, G.H.L.  
 4091 Sergeant White, R. J.  
 6482 Constable Graham, D.  
 7552 Constable Peachey, C.S.

## Pensioned—

Reg. No. 3156 Sergeant Major Lett, H.  
 328 Staff Sergeant Evans, O.W.  
 2850 Staff Sergeant Fyffe, M.W.  
 3357 Sergeant Holt, F.J.  
 2662 Corporal Aspdin, C.E.

## OFFICERS.

## Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent W. H. Routledge.

## Promoted Superintendent—

Inspector R. Y. Douglas.

## Re-instated as Inspectors—

Inspector M. H. Vernon,  
 Inspector R. L. Cadiz.

## Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 4754 Staff Sergeant Prime, C.  
 157 Staff Sergeant Stuart, C.R.W.  
 5750 Staff Sergeant Hill, C.H.  
 4793 Sergeant Major Irvine, T.H.  
 5117 Sergeant Major Mead, F.J.  
 4557 Sergeant Major Caulkin, T. B.  
 4314 Sergeant Major Wilcox, C.E.  
 5185 Sergeant Wunsch, T.V.S.

## Retired to Pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson.

## Died—

Inspector F. W. Chaney.

From those granted leave from the R.N.W.M. Police, without pay, and transferred to the C.E.F. for service with "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police overseas cavalry draft, C.E.F., 12 officers and 334 other ranks have reported and been re-taken on the strength, of which number 69 other ranks subsequently applied for, and were granted their discharge from the R.N.W.M. Police, not being re-taken on the strength of the force for duty.

On October 1, 1918, 5 officers and 200 other ranks were transferred to the C.E.F. and granted leave from the R.N.W.M. Police, without pay, to join "B" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Cavalry, C.E.F. (Siberia). Of this number, 5 officers and 45 other ranks have reported back to the R.N.W.M. Police and been re-taken on the strength of the force and 148 other ranks reported and were granted their discharge from the R.N.W.M. Police on account of having been specially engaged for service with this squadron.



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According to the above figures, 5 officers and 193 other ranks are accounted for, leaving 7 other ranks still to report.

Two non-commissioned officers who were granted leave, without pay, from the R.N.W.M. Police, to join other branches of the C.E.F. for service in Siberia, have reported back and have been re-taken on the strength of the R.N.W.M. Police for duty.

HORSES.

Horses purchased (including 239 purchased from C.E.F.) .. .. .	545
Cast and sold.. .. .	69
Sold to Department of Militia and Defence for C.E.F. (S.)..	217
Died.. .. .	8
Destroyed.. .. .	12
Lost.. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	307
	<hr/>
Total gains, horses.. .. .	238
	<hr/>
Pack Ponies—	
Cast and sold.. .. .	1
Destroyed.. .. .	1
	<hr/>
Total loss, ponies.. .. .	2
	<hr/>

TRANSPORT.

Water.—Three sea-going motor boats were purchased. The *Chakawana*, from the Imperial Munitions Board, stationed at Prince Rupert, for service on the British Columbia coast. The *Victory*, stationed at Herschell island, for service in the Arctic.

The *Duncan*, purchased from the Department of Railways and Canals, stationed at Port Nelson, for service in Hudson bay.

In addition the *Lady Borden* is stationed at Cape Fullerton, for service in Chesterfield inlet and the northern part of Hudson bay.

Mechanical.—Purchased this year: 10 Reo trucks, 15 motorcycles, 2 automobiles.

Wheeled.—Ten heavy wagons transferred from ordnance stores.

The mechanical transport has greatly increased our efficiency. The motorcycles have proved especially useful.

HEALTH.

I regret to have to record five deaths during the year.

The principal medical officer reports that 1,230 cases were treated during the year and that the general health of the force has been very satisfactory.

Reports show that the sanitary condition of all posts and barracks is good.

BARRACKS.

Owing to the extension of our jurisdiction and increase of strength, it was found necessary to considerably increase our barrack accommodation.

At Regina, a commodious modern building of brick is in course of erection, and is designed to house 140 of all ranks; it contains dining, reading and billiard rooms, etc.

At Brandon, the Department of Militia and Defence permitted us to occupy the armoury, which, with slight alteration and addition, affords accommodation for 160 all ranks.

At Winnipeg, we have not yet obtained the necessary barracks for the strength to be stationed at that point. A vote was taken for new buildings but has not yet been expended.

At Fort William, we were able to secure suitable quarters although the location is not satisfactory as it is in the centre of the city.



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At Vancouver, suitable buildings were rented and men and horses are comfortably quartered, but the location in the heart of the city with no open ground is undesirable for many reasons.

The Government has recently authorized the purchase of a suitable location with splendid barracks in Shaughnessy Heights. It is proposed to erect officers' quarters and stables.

Our old buildings have been maintained in repair.

On the whole, the force is most comfortably housed for the winter. •

## CLOTHING.

The quality has been excellent and a marked improvement has been made in the cut and fashion, especially the pea-jacket and slicker. The supply has not always been adequate as the cloth has to be made and the mills could not deliver as rapidly as required. However, the clothing is now coming forward in sufficient quantity.

## RATIONS, Etc.

The supply of rations has been adequate and the quality up to standard called for by the contracts.

## FORAGE.

Owing to the partial failure of the hay crop and the general rise of prices, our forage has cost us more than ever before. In southern Alberta there was no hay and we are shipping hay from Manitoba to our posts in that area.

## TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been carried on under high pressure. The instructional staff, under Superintendent Worsley, has worked faithfully and with excellent results. We were fortunate in securing a number of very competent instructors from the C.E.F. who, added to our old permanent instructors, formed a very competent staff.

It is no small task to absorb and train 1,200 recruits and turn them into highly trained men of the force, the members of which are called upon to act individually and at times collectively in the execution of their important duties.

## OVERSEAS CONTINGENTS.

*"A" Squadron.*—This squadron was formed in England from our overseas cavalry draft and proceeded to France October 7, 1918. It was immediately sent to the front. For a short time it was attached to the Canadian Light Horse, and subsequently was attached to Corps Headquarters. Troops were attached to different divisions and served in the battle area until the armistice. One troop was sent to Bonn.

In December, the Government decided to recall our contingent to Canada. The first draft arrived at Regina in March and was followed by a second and third, which arrived in Winnipeg on May 21, and was there transferred from the C.E.F. back to the force.

A detailed report by Inspector Jennings of the work and services of the overseas cavalry draft has been submitted to the honourable the minister, who was good enough to express his appreciation of their services.

*"B" Squadron.*—This squadron was organized under the command of Major Worsley for service in Siberia. It was horsed from the force and had in its ranks a large percentage of skilled horsemen.



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It was quartered in the vicinity of Vladivostock and was conspicuous for its efficiency and good conduct, and although it had not the good fortune to see active service, it reached a high state of efficiency.

It returned to Regina, July 7.

The honourable the minister was also pleased to express his satisfaction and high appreciation of the services rendered by this squadron.

The past year has been one of great activity. All ranks have worked with earnestness to establish the force in a high state of efficiency, which had been seriously affected by the war. Old-members of the force, many of whom won their commissions and many honours; have returned to the ranks, and their influence and example are of inestimable value.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Western Canada, the force had the high honour of supplying mounted escorts at Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and Regina.

The headquarters were inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was graciously pleased to express his approval and appreciation of the force in the following words:—

“It is not only a real pleasure, but a great privilege to me to inspect you on parade this morning and to visit the depot of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, though this is by no means my first introduction to the force, which I have seen a great deal of throughout my travels in the West, and I have been very impressed by it particularly by the mounted escorts and guards that it has furnished for me in all the big cities.

I am interested in the history of the force, how it was organized 46 years ago, at a time when treaties were being made with the Indians, whereby the lands of the northwest were made available for settlement by the white people. So well has it administered justice between all parties that it has won for itself respect and the confidence of both white people and Indians, and no new country has ever been opened up with less crime and violence than this Northwest Territory.

Up in the Klondike, when wild and lawless men thronged the Yukon gold diggings, life and property was as safe in the care of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as in any other part of the Dominion, and the splendid police work which they have done and continue to do in the frozen wastes of the North, under the most trying conditions of hardship and privation, is recognized and appreciated everywhere to-day.

I know that at the declaration of war, the whole force wanted to join up, though that was naturally impossible. The first to be allowed to go were many Imperial reservists, who have always constituted a large percentage of its members. Then by degrees, men could be spared, and served in the Canadian cavalry, infantry and other units, and I know many of the last joined men are war veterans.

I was with Sir Arthur Currie, Canadian Corps Commander, when he inspected the Royal Northwest Mounted Police squadron when they arrived in France a year ago, so that the war records of the force have been of the same high standard as its records in the past.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police is a splendid force, magnificent traditions, whose fame is as wide as that of the Dominion itself.

I know the men of the force of to-day are proving themselves worthy of those traditions and will ever uphold them.”

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,  
*Commissioner.*



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## APPENDIX A.

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1919.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<b>"Depot" Division.</b>																	
Regina.....	1	2	2	11	1	1	13	38	61	683	14	827	262	15		277	
Weyburn.....				1				1	2	3		7	1			1	
Northgate.....									1			1	1			1	
North Portal.....									1			1					
Short Creek.....										1		1	1			1	
Marienthal.....									1			1	1			1	
Assiniboia.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Moosejaw.....							1		1	1		3	1			1	
Yorkton.....								1		3		4	2			2	
Melville.....								1				1	1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1					
Goschen.....									1			1					
Elmore.....									1			1	1			1	
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1				1	1			1	
Balcarres.....								1				1					
Meyronne.....									1			1	1			1	
Punnichy.....									1			1					
Ottawa.....				3			2		2		9	16					
On leave.....				1						9		10					
On Command.....				1				2		16	1	20					
Totals.....	1	2	2	17	1	1	16	47	74	717	24	902	276	15		291	
<b>"A" Division.</b>																	
Maple Creek.....			1	1			1	1	2	10	3	19	14	10		24	
Swift Current.....								1				1	1			1	
Shaunavon.....										1		1	1			1	
On command.....							1					1	1			1	
Totals.....			1	1			2	2	2	11	3	22	17	10		27	
<b>"B" Division.</b>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	3	11	2	22	2	6		8	
Atlin.....								1				1		1		1	
Carcross.....										1		1					
Carmacks.....										1		1					4
Champagne.....										1		1					
Dawson Town Station..										2		2					
Forty Mile.....							1					1					
Granville.....										1		1	1			1	
Mayo.....									1			1					
Rampart House.....										2		2					7
Teslin.....									1			1					
White Pass Summit....								1				1					
White Horse.....				1					1	6	1	9	3	2		5	
Moosehide.....											1	1					
Halfway.....																	13
On Command.....										2		2					
On leave.....							1			1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24



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## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.—Continued.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Totals.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<b>"D" Division.</b>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	2			1	2	8	32	1	47	9	2		11	
Brandon.....				1				1	2	5		9	6			6	
Boissevain.....							1					1	1			1	
Crystal City.....									1			1	1			1	
Dauphin.....							1			3		4	3			3	
Emerson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Wilham.....				1				2	4	17	1	25	18	2		20	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	
Fort Frances.....										1		1					
Hodgson.....										1		1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1			1	
Norway House.....										2		2					
Sprague.....										1		1					
On Command.....							1		1	2		4					
Totals.....			1	4			4	6	17	66	2	100	43	4		47	
<b>"E" Division.</b>																	
Victoria.....				1					1			2					
Esquimalt.....								2	2	11	1	16	6			6	
Nanaimo.....								1				1	2			2	
Port Alberni.....								1				1					
Cumberland.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Grand Forks.....				1			1		1	5	1	9	19			19	
Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Midway.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1	1	6		10					
Hazelton.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Prince George.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Kamloops.....								1				1					
On Command.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Vancouver.....			1	4			2	7	9	108	1	132	113	4		117	
On leave.....									1	1		2					
Totals.....			1	7			4	14	20	139	3	188	150	4		154	
<b>"F" Division.</b>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			4	1	3	15	3	28	11	5		16	
Battleford.....				1			2		3	2	1	9	10	9		19	
Fullerton.....								1		3		4					28
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Saskatoon.....								2		2		4					
The Pas.....									1			1					
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			6	6	7	24	4	50	22	14		36	28
<b>"G" Division.</b>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			3	7	5	38	5	60	36	4		40	
Peace River.....				1			1	1	2	3	1	9	11			11	
Grande Prairie.....								1				1	2			2	
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	1	2	5	1		1	2	9
Fort Resolution.....									1	1	1	3					8
Fort Simpson.....								1				1					5
Herschel Island.....				1						2		3					9
Coppermine River.....							1			1		2					
Fort MacPherson.....									1	2		3					10
Brule.....									1			1					
Jasper.....							1					1	1			1	
Pocahontas.....								1				1	1			1	
Nordegg.....									1	1		2					
Athabaska.....									1			1	1			1	



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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.—*Concluded.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"G" Division.—Con.																	
Grouard.....										1		1					
On Command.....									3	1	1	5	21			21	
On leave.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....			1	4			6	12	16	52	10	101	74	4	1	79	41
"K" Division.																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1			3	4	10	50	5	74	48	8		56	
Banff.....				1				1	1	5	1	9	5			5	
Bankhead.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Brocket.....										1		1	1	1		2	
Calgary.....				1			1	3	4	7	1	17	26	7		33	
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Corbin.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Drumheller.....									1	3		4	3			3	
Fernie.....				1				2		6	1	10	5			5	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Lake Louise.....									1			1	1			1	
Macleod.....			1	1			3	2	2	29	5	43	43	17		60	
Medicine Hat.....								1	1	1		2	2			2	
Michel.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Pincher Creek.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Stand Off.....									1	4	1	6	2			2	
Taber.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Waterton Park.....										1		1	1			1	
On Command.....					1					1		2					
On leave.....				1						1		2					
Totals.....			2	6	1		7	14	27	116	14	187	151	33		184	

## RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.....	1	2	2	17	1	1	16	47	74	717	24	902	276	15		291	
Maple Creek District....			1	1			2	2	2	11	3	22	17	10		27	
Dawson ".....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24
Winnipeg ".....			1	4			4	6	17	66	2	100	43	4		47	
Vancouver ".....			1	7			4	14	20	139	3	188	150	4		154	
Prince Albert ".....			1	2			6	6	7	24	4	50	22	14		36	28
Edmonton ".....			1	4			6	12	16	52	10	101	74	4	1	79	41
Lethbridge ".....			2	6	1		7	14	27	116	14	187	151	33		184	
On Command in England (Inspr. R. L. Cadiz)...				1								1					
Totals.....	1	2	10	44	2	1	50	104	169	1153	64	1600	739	93	1	833	93



